

Origins of the Cold War

Entrance task:

1. Imagine you and a friend have an intense misunderstanding and dislike for each other but cannot say or do anything to change the other's mindset. What will you do, short of violence, to make sure your mindset is right?
2. From 1945-1991, the US and USSR engaged in a Cold War. Explain what is meant by the term Cold War?



Origins of the Cold War

The Cold War

- Rivalry between US and USSR, spanning 1945 to 1991, involving ideas, territory, and nuclear weapons but not direct confrontation



Origins of the Cold War

Major areas of contention:

- Ideology
- Territory
- Nuclear proliferation



The Battle Over Ideas

American perspective:

- Communism is evil slavery and must be contained
- Since World War III with the USSR is undesirable, the US will take numerous steps to "contain" Communism
- Any nation resisting the USSR will automatically become the US's ally



The Battle Over Ideas

Soviet perspective

- Capitalism and the US are evil and must be eliminated
- Communism must be spread throughout the world since workers everywhere are being exploited and deserve "Peace, Bread, and Land"



The Battle Over Territory

American perspective

- Yalta Conference (1945), Eastern Europe should hold free elections, which will elect non-Communists
- Potsdam Conference- Beginning of the Cold War
- US wants elections, Soviets say NO



The Battle Over Territory

Soviet perspective

- As the “winner” of World War II, the USSR has the right to control any territory it gained in the conflict, including Eastern Europe



Battle over Nuclear Proliferation

American perspective

- Nuclear weapons should never be used again, but the USSR should never be allowed to possess more nukes than the US

Battle over Nuclear Proliferation



Soviet perspective

- The USSR must develop nuclear weapons as quickly as possible to keep up with the US's advantage



Different perspectives, different goals



American goals

- Contain Communism
- Encourage capitalism, guarantee US access to raw materials
- Rebuilt Europe on American terms
- Reunite a powerful yet peaceful Germany to counter the USSR

Soviet goals

- Spread communism
- Use Eastern Europe's raw materials to build USSR power
- Encourage Communism and build an "Iron Curtain" to protect the USSR from the West
- Keep Germany divided and weakened

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Tehran Conference, Nov. 1943



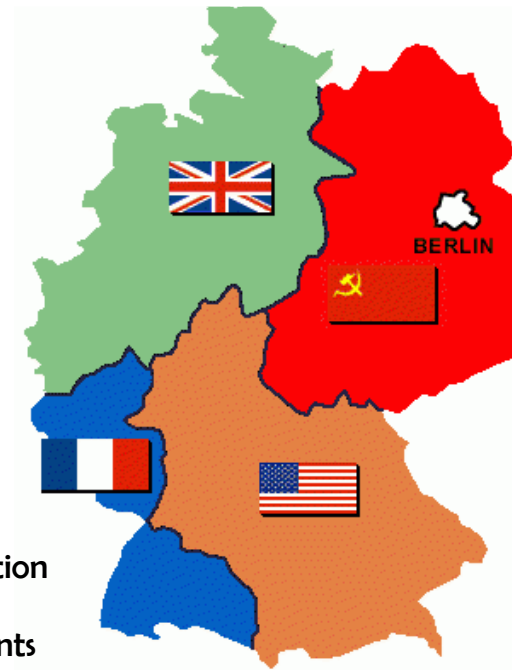
- * Europe first
- * Second front in Europe (Northern France)
- * Idea of United Nations given tacit approval
- * Borders of Poland

Yalta Conference, Feb. 1945



- * Discussion of German reparations & governance
- * Agreement that Eastern European future governments should be "friendly" to the Soviet Union
- * The future UN would have a permanent Security Council with veto power (France, Britain, US, USSR, China)

Potsdam Conference, July 1945



- * Germany would be divided into zones of occupation with reparations only from those zones
- * Complete disarmament & demilitarization of Germany
- * German-Soviet-Polish border agreements
- * Truman tells Stalin of the atomic bomb
- * **Stalin refuses free elections in Eastern Europe**



Truman Doctrine [1947]

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- Civil War in Greece.
- Turkey under pressure from the USSR for concessions in the Dardanelles.
- *The U. S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures...We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.*
- The U.S. gave Greece & Turkey \$400 million in aid.

Marshall Plan Recipients



The European Recovery Program, as the Marshall Plan was formally known, offered U.S. aid to nearly all European countries. From 1948 to mid-1952, more than \$13 billion (\$88.2 billion in constant 1997 dollars) was distributed in the form of direct aid, loan guarantees, grants and necessities from medicine to mules.

Post-War Germany



Berlin Blockade & Airlift (1948-49)

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North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

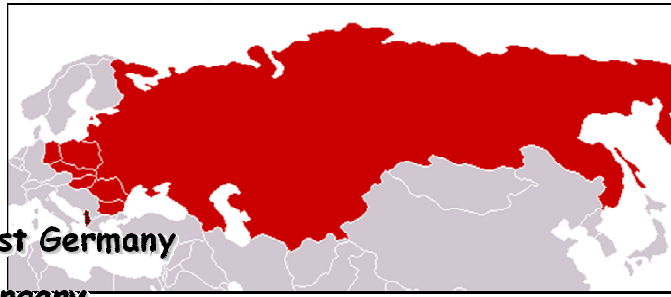


- ❖ United States
- ❖ Belgium
- ❖ Britain
- ❖ Canada
- ❖ Denmark
- ❖ France
- ❖ Iceland
- ❖ Italy
- ❖ Luxembourg
- ❖ Netherlands
- ❖ Norway
- ❖ Portugal
- ❖ 1952: Greece & Turkey
- ❖ 1955: West Germany
- ❖ 1983: Spain

NATO today - 28 member countries

Albania	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Croatia	Czech Republic	Denmark
2009	1949	2004	1949	2009	1999	1949
Estonia	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Italy
2004	1949	1955	1952	1999	1949	1949
Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal
2004	2004	1949	1949	1949	1999	1949
Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States
2004	2004	2004	1982	1952	1949	1949

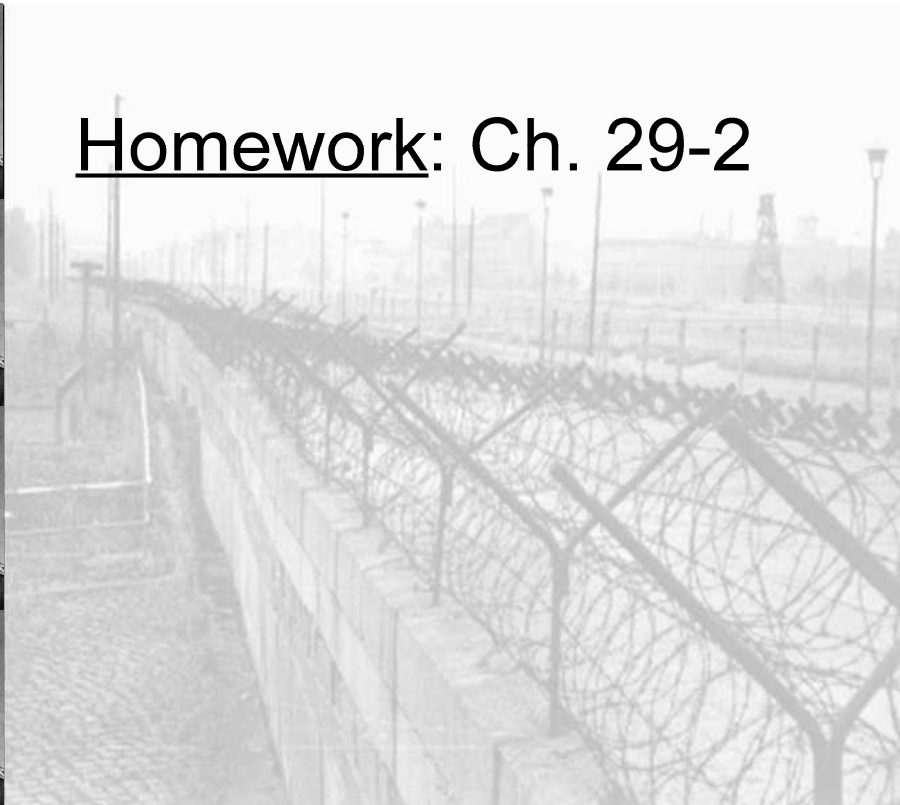
Warsaw Pact (1955)



U. S. S. R.	}	East Germany
Albania	}	Hungary
Bulgaria	}	Poland
Czechoslovakia	}	Rumania



Homework: Ch. 29-2



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